

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1900.

陸拜禮

沈利怡月捌年百九千壹英港香

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

A FINE OLD BRANDY.

WATSON'S
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IS ONE OF HENNESSY'S SOUNDENT PRODUCTS
AND AT \$21 PER CASE IS THE BEST VALUE
IN THE HONGKONG MARKET.

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LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1816.
Who have consigned their Brandy to Hongkong
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Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
The sale of this good Scotch increases month by month. It is of Superb Quality and of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SELECTION.
Sole Agents for it.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
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JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.
This World-renowned
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and
are obtainable in Hongkong of
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

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PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN
NET

4% SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY
Blend
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Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
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7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
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9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
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9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
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Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
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Night car at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May 1898.

HOTELS.

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAM BEN CANTON

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL having
been thoroughly renovated, and a new
specially built 3 Storey wing added to it, now
affords splendid accommodation for 40 to 50
Visitors.

The Bed Rooms are airy and comfortably
furnished and the Dining and Sitting Rooms
are spacious and replete with every convenience
for Tourists.

Excellent CUISINE and best WINES.

The Hotel's Best boards all Steamers on
their arrival and departure.

Telegraphic address "VICTORIA, Canton."

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MADAR & FARMER, T. F. DA CRUZ,

Proprietors. Manager.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1899.

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SINGAPORE.

SITUATION UNSURPASSED.

THE Finest Hotel in the East. Rooms on
suite. Every Room with Private Bath-room
attached. Cuisine under two French Chefs.
CURRIES A SPECIALTY.

Every Home Comfort.

Electric Bells throughout the Hotel.

Electric Lights.

Electric Fans.

Term Moderate.

SARKEYS BROTHERS,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900.

COTTAM & CO.,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
FOR
OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER KIT BAGS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR (in
SILK or INDIA GAUZE),
AND
WHITE CANVAS BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
IN PRIME CONDITION.

PRICE PER 1 LB. TIN ... \$0.80

\$1.55

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAK'S, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & Co.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brandy are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:-

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT,

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY.

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS, THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

MANILA CIGARS.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

FROM "LA INSULAH" AND "LA PERLA DE ORIENTE" FACTORIES.

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No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Entrance: ICE HOUSE STREET (New Victoria Hotel)

SUMMER DRINKS.

WATKINS' FRUIT SYRUP

WITH PLAIN OR AERATED WATER MAKES A MOST DELICIOUS AND
REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

RASPBERRY.

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STRAWBERRY.

LEMON.

LEMON SQUASH.

PEACH.

ORANGE.

PINEAPPLE.

CHERRY, &c., &c.

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WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

63, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BISMARCK & CO.,

27 & 28A, PRAYA CENTRAL

NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISION and COAL
MERCHANTS, Hongkong and Port Arthur. CONTRACTORS for the GERMAN
and FRENCH NAVY in Hongkong, RUSSIAN NAVY, CHINESE EASTERN RAIL-
WAY CO., RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS at Port Arthur.

1215a

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WHISKY.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED.

THE most popular RYE WHISKY in the Far East.

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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
EELLIANT CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

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BLATZ.

THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER.

PER CASK OF 10 DOZ. PINTS ... \$25.00

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO..

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SPECIALLY PREPARED MODELS
OF ALL THE FAMOUS MAKERS.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

EVELEY PIANO SOLD BY US IS FULLY GUARANTEED BOTH

BY THE MAKERS AND OURSELVES.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE.

TONIC WATER.

LEMON SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WE ONLY SELL WINES OF GOOD VINTAGES, AND MATURED SPIRITS
FROM WELL-KNOWN DISTILLERIES.

THE AUTHENTICITY OF EVERY WINE AND SPIRIT SOLD BY US IS
GUARANTEED INDEPENDENTLY BY THE BEST KNOWN GROW-
ERS, SHIPPERS, OR DISTILLERS.

WE PUBLISH CALENDERS SHOWING THE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED
OPINION OF CONNOISSEURS AS TO WHICH VINTAGES ARE
GOOD, BAD, OR INDIFFERENT, AND INVITE APPLICATION FOR
OUR PRICE LISTS WHICH CONTAIN THEM.

OUR QUOTATIONS ARE THE LOWEST OBTAINABLE ANYWHERE.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900.

VICTORIA

C Y C L E

E M P O R I U M .

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,

and we also supply fitting of every description.
Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.

McKIRDY & CO.,

43 & 49A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

[2461a]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER
is obtained by the Water Boats, as Foul
WATER is the cause of much Sickness on board
Ship.

We are the ONLY WATER BOAT COMPANY
in HONGKONG EXCLUSIVELY supplying
FILTERED WATER.

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BROWN, JONES & CO.
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.

AMERICAN MARBLE.
ITALIAN MARBLE.
HONGKONG GRANITE.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS

IN THE

EAR EAST.

THE MACHINERY in use is of the latest design and most up to date character.

ENGLISH EXPERTS manage our factories, and their practical knowledge produces an article that is unrivalled for its excellence.

THE WATER used is the purest in the Island, and is skilfully filtered on scientific principles.

We use only the best and most expensive ingredients, guaranteeing ABSOLUTE PURITY.

We quote Special Terms to large consumers.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[2]

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 13th August, MARGARET MONROESEY, relict of the late James Smith, aged 48 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 18th, 1900

APART from the very serious outrage committed by or with the permission or sanction of the Chinese Government or Authorities at Peking, in killing the German Minister in the streets of that city and the murderous attack on the Foreign Legations, resulting in about one hundred and fifty of the inmates being killed or wounded, and the remainder being kept for some two months in a state of peril and suspense indescribable, there is a long bill to be settled for terrible series of massacres and murders, any one of which is sufficient to shock civilisation. We leave for the present out of account the murders of Belgian engineers in May at Paoing-fu and the subsequent massacre in July of the other foreigners remaining there, and will just briefly consider missionary murders alone. Had these occurred at any other time, the whole of Christendom would have been wild with indignation; Western civilisation would have stood aghast. But in the shock of arms, and the excitement with which the mystery which has so long hung over the fate of hundreds of foreigners shut up in the British Legation at Peking, where the tragedy and the heroism of Lucknow are being enacted over again, the dismal fate of some scores of martyred, tortured, and tormented missionaries has been relegated to a secondary position in the interest of the public, the attention of Cabinets, and the operations of the relieving armies. Nevertheless it is not too much to say that China has in this case, as in past outrages of the same sort, been true to her character for barbarism, cruelty, and inhumanity. Neither age nor sex has had power to stay the ferocious hand of the Chinese savage when let loose on unoffending and helpless prey against whom his prejudices and passions have been excited by vile, wanton, and wicked libels and mis-statements.

The anti-missionary crusade, started by the Boxer fanatics, fanned by the gentry, and sanctioned and encouraged by a section of the officials, among whom the bloodthirsty Prince Tuan, his henchman Li Ping-heng, and the Governor of Manchuria, have achieved an enviable pre-eminence, seems to have claimed its first victims in May last, when the Revs. C. Robinson and H. V. Norman, missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, were killed by a mob at Yungching, a town about twenty miles from Paoing-fu, the provincial capital of Chihli. For this crime, we believe, no reparation has been made, no punishment inflicted on the authors. The Boxers were even then said by the officials to be out of hand, and before the question could be settled the storm had burst over the capital. The next event of the kind recorded was the shocking murder, on the 3rd July, of Mgr. Guillot, Bishop of Eumente, Fathers Emonet, Corbel, Bourgeois, and Veillemont, and two Sisters of Mercy, all belonging to the French Mission Etrangere at Moukden, the capital of Manchuria. The details of this atrocity to hand are rather sparse, but they are more than sufficiently horrifying. The missionaries were not struck down in the attack on the Mission premises, but after capture they were deliberately roasted to death, the Governor of Moukden being a spectator of the barbarous act. This infamy was perpetrated by the officials themselves, who were obeying the orders of usurpers at Peking. Shortly after the above terrible tragedy, information reached us, subsequently confirmed by an escaped priest, of the murder at Hengchou, on the Siang river, in Hunan province, of another Roman Catholic Bishop and three of his co-workers. It seems that Monsignor Fantosat, and the members of the Italian mission at this place, were suddenly attacked and the bishop and three priests, together with a number of their converts were brutally murdered. Father Sette, who was at an out-station at the time, was warned by a convert, and, by the aid of some of the Christians, made his escape by travelling inside a coffin, in which strange shelter he ultimately reached Canton. A telegram was received a few days later to the effect that five more missionaries had been massacred at Hsian-fu in Shansi, but only the bald fact was recorded. About the same time came the distressing intelligence that Miss Whitchurch and Miss Sharrell, of the China Inland Mission, had been cruelly murdered at Hsiao-Li-sien, in the same province, but how these four women met their death has yet to be ascertained. Meantime the epidemic of hate and thirst for Christian blood had spread southwards, for on the 28th July a furious mob assailed the China Inland Mission station at Chuchow, in Chekiang province, and despite the efforts of the local officials (some of whom are said to have been killed by the rioters) broke into the premises and massacred nine of the missionaries. This is, so far as we know—and we only wish we were in a position to say the worst—the tale of slaughter for July, but it has been already supplemented during the present month. Early in August the number of Fathers Georges and Leray, of the French Mission was announced from Northern Manchuria, where those who failed to escape to the Treaty ports seem to have been hunted down with ruthless pertinacity; and later the massacre, at Taining-fu, in south-east Chihli, of the Rev. Fathers Frick, Gaudissart, Neveux, Cezaud, Gissinger, and Kieffer was reported. It is too much to hope that we have received even the list of casualties in this crusade; and the details are, it is to be feared, wholly sickening and heart-rending.

Naturally, the Powers representing the various victims will exact an account from the Chinese Government for these shameful barbarities, but the satisfaction to be gained by the usual execution of more or less innocent coolies or irresponsible rioters must necessarily be of a very modified character. The indemnity to be paid for destruction of premises and compensation to sufferers or survivors is also hardly worth consideration. It cannot recall the lives that have been sacrificed; it cannot atone for the suffering that has been caused to the victims and their friends. The question arises, or perhaps will arise, when a settlement is being negotiated—What guarantees can be obtained from any future Chinese Government against the recurrence of these outrages against missionaries which have for the past thirty years been so frequent and so shocking? It is often stated, and with more or less truth, that the populace can be restrained if the mandarins wish to restrain it. It is notoriously the fact that the mob have in almost all cases been incited to riot and bloodshed by scandalous slanders scattered broadcast over the country by evil-disposed literati, and that many attacks upon missions have been first engineered by the local gentry. There are undoubtedly cases in which it has been clearly proved that the local officials were not directly to blame, and in some instances they have endeavoured to disperse the mob.

While they have personally protected the missionaries. These instances are not common, we regret to say, and it must be admitted that both the missionaries and their converts are disliked by the officials generally. This matter of the protection of missionaries and their converts is one of the problems that will have to be solved when the day of reckoning with the Chinese usurpers comes. It is not an easy one. The relentless persecution of Christians, which has been carried on of late, has unquestionably embittered the natives, and it may be found difficult to arrange for the safety of the missionaries in the interior. We are loth to advise anything that would even savour of a backing down, for the present is certainly not the time to make concessions of any kind to China, either to save her face, respect her feelings, or allow for her prejudices. But for the sake of our common humanity, would it not be better, for the present, for the missionaries to withdraw from all parts of the Central Kingdom which are more than a day's journey of a Treaty Port? Is the desire for the martyr's crown so laudable after all? Its attainment can only be reached by the blood-guiltiness of others, and why put temptation in the way of poor sinners who might otherwise go through their common daily rounds without ever committing the capital offence? Let the eager missionary pioneer wait a little, until a Government founded on a really stable basis and dispensing just laws has been established in China. The work could go on all the same. The missionaries could train their native catechists and preachers in the Treaty Ports, and send them all over the interior with the same message which they themselves deliver, and possibly with great success, since the converts would probably arouse less animosity and distrust. This withdrawal would relieve the Foreign Ministers of a vast amount of responsibility, and might clear the way for more harmonious intercourse with the Chinese people.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported five fresh cases of plague and four deaths.

Mr. H. De Rougemont has been appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police at Singapore vice Mr. Wathen, transferred to Penang.

The War Office having inquired of the medical authorities what men are available for China, it is expected that at an early date a complete hospital will be prepared here for duty with the British troops in the Far East.

Sanitary Inspector L. C. Brett appeared at the Magistracy yesterday to give evidence against the owners of 22 houses for neglecting to provide back-yards for their houses. A fine of \$15 was imposed in each case.

At the Magistracy yesterday Messrs. Douglas Lupton and Co. were summoned for not concreting the ground surfaces at 23 and 25, Caine Road, and a fine of \$10 was imposed in each case. They were ordered to complete the work within a month.

The Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The following is the programme:

March "Sons of the Empire" Bradford Overture "Zampa" Herold Selection "A Country Girl" Jones Waltz "Die Alpenhorn" Greindl Cavatina "Anna Bolena" Donizetti Polka "The Whistling Polka" Lawton "God save the Queen."

The Glengyle, freight ship, was ordered to call at Portsmouth on 23rd ult. to ship the following gun-mountings for China—One 47 in., two 4 in., and four 13-pouders. The mountings are intended for land service. The Press Association says that orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard to prepare four 40 ft steam-pinnaces for service in Chinese waters. They are to be forwarded to Taku in the Glengyle.

Orders have been issued by the War Office for the Royal Engineers at Aldershot to prepare for immediate service in China a complete balloon section. No. 5 Section has been placed under orders. They expected to embark at the end of the month. The officers in charge will be Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, Captain Hanmer, and Lieutenant Martin-Leake. The whole of the personnel will be mounted so as to ensure the greatest mobility attainable.

The British Admiralty has purchased a torpedo boat destroyer built by the Elswick firm. The vessel is the largest craft of this type yet turned out, being 333 feet in length, 203 feet beam and 13 feet depth. She is fitted with four Yarrow boilers and Parsons turbines, and when tried on the Tyne last month made a maximum speed of 35.886 knots and averaged about 34 knots during a six hours' continuous run. This is equal to 39.15 statute miles, which is considered good speed for a fast railway train.

Sir Thomas Lipton stated to a Press representative—"I am glad to have this opportunity of saying definitely and emphatically that all the statements that have been made that I have sent another challenge for the America Cup or that I am having another yacht built are entirely without foundation. I have not abandoned my idea of sending another challenge, but there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by undue haste, and it will probably be at least 12 months before anything is done in this direction."

Admiral Skrydloff, who has been appointed commander of the Russian Pacific Squadron, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

The Red Cross Society at St. Petersburg has despatched a Field Hospital with 200 beds, with surgeons and Sisters of Mercy, to Odessa, for the Far East.

The rank of Lieut.-Colonel has been conferred upon Major Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., whilst commanding the Royal Engineers with the China Expeditionary Force.

The Russian Government are sending two first-class cruisers, one ironclad, two transports and ten torpedo-boats, to strengthen their Pacific squadron.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Sutherland has been invited, and has consented, to fill the post of President of the General Committee of the China Association, vacant by the death of Lord Loch.

A fire which broke out last month on the premises of the Standard Oil Company, in New York, lasted for two whole days. The estimated damage is \$2,400,000. The company insures its own property, a fund being set apart for that particular purpose.

The Lampo, torpedo-boat destroyer, made 31.3 knots on the recent trial trip. She is one of four ordered at Elbing for the Italian navy, and is 196'8 feet by 21'3 feet and 5'8 feet draught. Five boats, somewhat larger, are being built in Italian yards for the navy.

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., who has recently returned to England from an eight months' journey in the East, has in Messrs. Sampson Low's hands a volume, entitled *China and the Present Crisis, with Notes on a Visit to Japan*. It will be published almost immediately.

Many of the old soldiers who volunteered to rejoin the colours for twelve months have been granted one month's leave, with the privilege of going to work in the meantime. The men were informed that on their return they would probably be called upon for service in China.

Four German yards are building three cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers for Russia. One cruiser of 6,000 tons is under construction at Stettin; another of like type and tonnage is at the Germania yard, Kiel; a cruiser of 3,000 tons is being built by Schichau at Danzig, and the four torpedo boats of 350 tons each are under construction at Schichau's yard at Elbing.

Sweden is about to build several protected cruisers of \$400 to 5,000 tons. The designs have not yet been prepared, but it is contemplated to have superimposed turrets, like those on the American battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. The ships will also have high freeboards and will carry batteries of six-inch and eight-inch guns of the Bofors (Swedish) model.

A new steamer for the Yangtze has just been turned out by the Osaka Shosen Kai-sha, and will soon make her first trip. The *Ta Hung* of her recent trial trips in Nagasaki gave the most complete satisfaction, doing 13.2 and 12.33 knots with a draught of seven and nine feet respectively. She is a twin-screw, light-draught passenger and cargo steamer, her principal dimensions being, length over all 280 feet, breadth (moulded) 40 feet, and loaded draw 9 feet 6 inches. The accommodation for passengers, both foreign and native, is said to be most complete.

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Lord Roberts confirms the report that the Elands River Garrison was holding out on the 10th instant. The casualties up to that date numbered 67.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 15th August.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

General Carrington has evacuated Zeerust and is concentrating all his available forces at Mafeking.

The bulk of Commandant De Wet's force has seemingly eluded the British and will probably join Commandant Delarey.

General Carrington made strenuous efforts to relieve the garrison recently captured at Elands River and attacked Commandant Delarey vigorously, but his force being too small he was obliged to retire, and narrowly escaped being cut off.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

The United States have expressed willingness to join an agreement of the Powers to abstain from hostile demonstrations on the condition that China allows a portion of the relief force to go to Peking and escort the foreigners to Tientsin unmolested.

LONDON, 15th August.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A messenger has reached Pretoria with the news that the garrison at Elands River is still holding out. Casualties 67. General Carrington has been ordered to return to Zeerust.

Generals Clery and Kitchener are closely pressing Commandant De Wet, who has been forced to discard some ammunition and destroy some wagons.

The total casualties to date amount to 39,057, exclusive of those now in hospital.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

3,600 passengers and 600 troops for China (sic) are now congregated at Marseilles, unable to proceed owing to the strike of stokers.

THE SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' CHINA RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Already acknowledged \$415.00

S. Stockhausen 25.00

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Preussen*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd July, left Singapore on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 21st inst., at daylight.

The F. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Bango Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 16th inst., and is due to arrive here on Tuesday, 21st inst.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 17th August, 9 p.m.

THE RELIEF ACCOMPLISHED.

ALLIES ENTER PEKING

ON WEDNESDAY.

The Chinese report that the Allies entered Peking on Wednesday, the 15th instant, unopposed.

MASKING THE FLIGHT OF THE COURT.

The Court fled on Saturday through Mongolia with Prince Tuan, Kang-yi and Tung Fuhsiang fled to Paoing-fu to draw off the Allies from following the Court.

TROOPS LAND AT SHANGHAI

TO-DAY.

The Hongkong troops are landing here to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

H.E. the Governor courteously informed us yesterday morning that the following telegram had been received from Admiral Bruce, dated 15th August—

"General Gaselee reports from Matou, 11th August:—The Allied forces arrived here early this morning, after a most trying night march. The whole Allied force suffered severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The Chinese are believed to be in force north of Chan-chiawan. No further news of Legations."

TIENTSIN.

The following Italian transports are expected here to-morrow or Monday:—Singapore, Minghetti, and Giovan. The Singapore brings the staff of the expedition, composed of Colonel Garibaldi,

A LOSS TO CHINA.

The French Legation was sapped and blown up, but happily Messrs. Pichon was at the time residing with his British colleague. In their anxiety to get at the British Legation the Chinese themselves fired perhaps the most venerated building in the Empire, viz. the famous Hauku College, with its invaluable and superb Library, a loss which is in Chinese life and letters almost equivalent to that which Western civilization suffered when Alexandria was burned. It is by no means impossible that this atrocious war may live in history on the ill-fame of this incident rather than on its own awful and inherent demerits.

THE CHINESE HEDGE.

We learn from private sources that both Jung Lu and the Taung Li Yamen have been in communication with Sir Claude and the Ministers by the medium of Won Tuan, and that the Imperial Government, fearing the consequence of so terrible a crime as Von Kettler's death, are now keen on ascertaining the murder to bandits and blackguards—the City "canaille"—but they forget that Herr Cordes is alive to prove they lie right up to the hilt.

Every line received now but proves that the hedging movement began the moment they knew that Tientsin City was captured: by the time the Allied army is at the walls of their city, the Manchus will be more foreign than the foreigners themselves. I shall refer to their duplicity later on.

BRITISH DELAY CAUSES DISSATISFACTION.

The military situation here is unchanged; there are active preparations for an immediate advance, but no actual advance, although it is daily promised for to-morrow. There is much reason for thinking the vacillation which haunts British policy and plans like a curse of the Gods in weakening the *extreme cordiale* in Tientsin, the three great leaders, Chang-te-cheng, Tsau-fu-chuen, both of Tu-Liu, and Wang-te-cheng of Pa Chou and Wai Ngan districts. There is also some correspondence about the foreign and native Christians at Pao-tung-fu, it casually mentions the death of seven (or six) foreigners and natives in the Northern Suburb and the utter destruction of all Mission property in the vicinity. The American Presbyterian Mission was located in the Northern Suburb and had three adults and three children (foreigners), so there is naturally great suspense among their friends here as to who were the victims. It is hoped the folk of the American Congregational Mission and C.I.M. escaped from the South Suburb.

THE LI YUEN STREET GAMBLING CASE.

THE REGISTRAR'S DECISION.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Hazlend gave his decision in the Li Yuen Street gambling case. He said—

The last defendant, Cheung Su Ki, was duly charged before me on the 6th August, 1900, for that he unlawfully on the 5th August, 1900, did keep a house No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, a common gaming house, contrary to Section 7 of Ordinance No. 7, of 1891, cited as the Gambling Ordinance 1891.

The rest of the defendants, eleven in number, were charged for that they unlawfully did, on the 5th August, 1900, play in a certain house kept as a common gaming house, to wit No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, contrary to Section 8 of the Gambling Ordinance 1891.

The defendants were arrested pursuant to two warrants issued under Section 11 of the said Gambling Ordinance (2).

The following facts were proved by the prosecution to my satisfaction:

(1) That all the defendants, with the exception of the last three, were on the night of the 5th August, 1900, playing in the common gaming house, No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, at a game of dominoes commonly known amongst the Chinese as Pai Kuai.

(2) That the 1st defendant acted as banker.

(3) That the 1st defendant charged a percentage or commission on the winnings. The evidence goes to show that on the night in question the 2nd defendant during one of the stakes won the sum of \$5, which sum was handed to him by the 1st defendant. The 2nd defendant then handed back to the 1st defendant the sum of 25 cents as commission on the percentage.

(4) That there was found in the said house on the arrest of the defendants one box of dice, one box of dominoes, and 4 loose dice.

By Section 2 of the said Gambling Ordinance it is declared:

The expression *common gaming house* shall mean and include any place opened, kept, or used,

A. For playing therein any game of chance or any mixed games of chance and skill.

(1.) In which a bank is kept by one or more of the players exclusively of the other or others, or

(2.) In which the chances of the game are not alike favourable to all the players, including among the players the banker or other person by whom the game is managed, or against whom the players stake, play, or bet, or

(3.) In which any commission or percentage is charged in connection with the game, the stakes or the winnings.

B. For the purpose of a lottery or lottery.

Section 12 of the said Ordinance reads as follows: Where any cards, dice, ball, counters, tables, lottery tickets, books or other implements of gambling shall be found in any place suspected of being a common gaming house and entered under a warrant issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, or about the person of any of those who shall be found therein, it shall be evidence (until the contrary be made to appear) that such place is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found in the place where such tables or implements of gambling shall have been found were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the constable or officer entering the same under a warrant issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, or in the presence of any assistants by whom he shall be accompanied as, forsooth; and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate before whom any person shall be taken, by virtue of the warrant, to direct all such implements of gambling found on the premises be forfeited to the Crown.

Leave to appeal was granted.

they are as follows:—“This Club will prohibit gambling large or small: offenders will be fined and the members of the Club concerned will be expelled.” Visitors of this Club will not be allowed to break the laws of this colony and the offenders will be unpleasantly sent away instantly.” In the case of Junks and others (Apps) and Tarpon and another (Rep.), better known as the Park Club case reported 51 L. T. N. S. 808, very similar rules to the present ones were put in to support a similar contention of the appellants. Mr. Justice Hawkins in his judgment said with respect to these rules, “One could almost imagine that these rules were framed expressly in order that they might be set up, if necessary arose, to vindicate the character of the Club as one of a non-gambling character.” I adopt the words of the learned Judge and apply them to the present case. The question of social clubs being used as gaming houses is expressly referred to in Section 3 of the Gambling Ordinance 1891. The section reads as follows:—“A place which is used as an ordinary social club to which the public at large have not access shall nevertheless be deemed a *common gaming house* if kept or used for the playing of any of the games mentioned in A or for the purpose mentioned in B in section 2.”

It is necessary for me in this case to give a short account of the meaning of the words “if kept or used” in this said section. The word “kept” here in my opinion refers to a Club really opened for the purposes of gaming as its main and principal object and not a mere social club in which gambling, even to a considerable extent, was auxiliary. The word “used” in the section refers to a club kept open for double purposes, viz., an honest social club for those who did not desire to play as well as for the purpose of gaming for those who did. On the evidence before me I am of opinion that the Club of which the defendants were members comes within the second or latter class.

I therefore convict the 1st defendant of the charge of keeping a common gaming house, to wit No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, and I order him to pay a fine of \$250 in default of which he will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 3 months. I also convict the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th defendants of the charge of playing in a certain house kept as a common gaming house, to wit No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, and I fine them each a sum of \$10, in default of which they will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month. There was no evidence of gaming as regards the 10th, 11th, and 12th defendants. I think it is clear that they were merely domestic servants. They are accordingly discharged. I further direct that the implements of gaming found on the premises be forfeited to the Crown.

Leave to appeal was granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “DAILY PRESS.”
Port Arthur, 6th August.

SIR,—I can bear out “A Christian” in his letter in your issue of the 26th July, upon “Missionaries in China,” by many instances.

I give three coming within my own personal knowledge.

Near Moukden, ten months ago, a certain Chinese “Christian” sold a man in a neighbouring village 700 ds. of Kaoliang, delivered (whilst the buyer was absent some 50 ds distant) only 670 ds., and claimed payment for the full quantity. The buyer refused to pay for 700, but, upon the Chinese “Christian” going to his Missionary friends, they compelled the *de-fung* of the village to bring pressure to bear (much against the *de-fung*’s will, as he was acquainted with the convert, and knew him to be a rogue), and strongly protesting, the buyer was forced to pay for 30 ds. (value \$18) he had never received. That made him and all his friends keenly dislike Foreign Missionaries.

Instance number two was in the Liutung Peninsula, near Fujen, where another native “Christian” stole a girl, and sold her to a brothel at Ginjou (Kinchow). He was subsequently protected by his Missionary friends (Foreign and Chinese), who must have been aware of their convert’s character and reputation.

It was contended by Mr. Mounsey, the solicitor for the defendants, that, on the authority of Reg v. Cook, 1884, 13 A. B. D. I ought not to let the first defendant liable as a keeper. I have read through the case, and I am of opinion that it has no application whatever to the present case.

The point decided was in connection with a special Act of Parliament (6 and 17 Victoria C. 119) directed to the suppression of betting houses. As Mr. Mounsey seemed to rely strongly on this case it will be necessary for me to refer to the case rather fully.

The appellant Cook was the manager of bicycle grounds in Leicester. Bicycle races at which 20,000 people were present took place there. Placards with the wording “No betting allowed” were posted on the grounds, and twelve police constables were employed there by the manager, but some betting took place about 20 yards from the winning post, where he stood acting as judge of the races. He was aware that betting would and did take place but could not wholly have prevented it under the circumstances, although he might have repressed it to a certain extent with the aid of the constables.

Held by the Divisional Court (Hawkins and A. L. Smith, J. J.) that as the business of the grounds was not that of illegal betting within 16 and 17 Vict. c. 119, \$1. he was not liable to conviction under \$3, as a “person having the care or management of, or in any way assisting in conducting the business of any place opened, kept or used for the purposes aforesaid.”

The reason why the conviction was quashed was not because the appellant Cook was not a “person having the care or management of” &c., but because the business of the grounds was not that of illegal betting. As Mr. Justice Hawkins says in his judgment, “He was no doubt in every sense a person having the care or management of, and a person assisting in conducting the place in question, the business of bicycle grounds. But the business of bicycle grounds was perfectly lawful. The employees of the appellant did not contravene the Statute. But that was not part of the appellant’s duty.”

On behalf of the defendants in the present case it was contended that this place was an ordinary social club and that gambling was against the rules of such club. In support of the allegation the rules were put in. Two of

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND’S ODORO is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND’S ESSENCE OF TIRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND’S articles, of 67, Hoxton Gavelin, London.

—H. CAPEL.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Mr. J. V. Vernon says in his Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, 17th August:—The market continues dull and inactive with no special feature to report. Rates however remain steady.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed in small lots at quotation. Latest London rate is £56. Nationals have changed hands at £26 and £37.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been negotiated at the reduced rate of \$250. Canton and China Traders are on offer at quotations. In the Northern Insurances there is no business to report and rates are taken from the native army. This raises the total number of troops withdrawn from the Indian Establishment of service in China and elsewhere to about 22,000. These movements have the full concurrence of the Viceroy. The provisional Commander-in-Chief in India is not a member of the Viceroy’s Executive Council, but he is the adviser of the Viceroy on military questions.

THE CURBOATS ON THE YANGTZE.

On the 17th during the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. J. Walton complained that the gunboats sent to patrol the Upper Yangtze were not efficient.

Mr. Geschke said that the vessels were never built for patrolling the river above the gorges, but merely for general river service in China. When it was found desirable that the gorges should be ascended, these two vessels were given the task, and though there was some risk they succeeded.

CABLE TO WEIHWAI.

In answer to Sir C. Dilke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks-Beach) said:—The proposed cable to Weihsien is not to be laid from Guiliang but from the Saide Islands, which are some thirty miles farther seawards. The Great Northern Company has no station on these islands. Arrangements will be made for the working of the new cable by a British staff. Negotiations are in progress with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as to the ownership of the cable. Pending the result the company will lay and work the line.

THE CRISIS.

On the 19th Mr. Yerburgh put a question to Mr. Brodrick, of which he had given him private notice, whether the government had entered into negotiations with the Viceroy of the Yangtze Valley with a view to the preservation of peace and order in their respective jurisdictions, and, if so, whether the Government was prepared to give a definite and binding pledge to support them in maintaining order. Mr. Brodrick replied that the Government had required General Warren to inform the Viceroy that in any efforts they might make to restore order they might count upon the fullest assistance from her Majesty’s ships. No other pledges of support had been asked for or seemed necessary. Mr. Yerburgh said that, in consequence of that reply, he would repeat the question on Monday.

THE CHINA LEAGUE.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. G. Jamison, C.M.G., the hon. secretary of the China League, to the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, in the course of which it is stated:—

It has been generally felt for some time past, by those most conversant with the matter, that the commercial and political interests of Great Britain in the Far East do not receive the attention they deserve at the hands of the leading public men of this country. This indifference is due in a great measure to a failure to appreciate the gravity of events during the last few years, and the all-important bearing they may have on the prosperity of the commercial and industrial classes of the United Kingdom, but it is only the reflex of what is generally entertained by the country at large. The magnitude of the problem, the want of precise information as to the issues involved, and the fear of foreign complications have combined to produce an acquiescence in the attitude of successive Governments, which has hitherto been practically a policy of waiting on events. This policy, it is submitted, will inevitably lead sooner or later to the very complications it is desired to avoid, or else to the abandonment of our commercial rights in China. For instance, under this policy Russia was able to get possession of Port Arthur, and with it the practical control of the whole of Manchuria—an area of over 300,000 square miles. The import of foreign goods—mostly cotton manufactures—into this area during 1889 amounted to over three millions sterling, and it is thus a market of no inconsiderable size, and capable of great expansion. If this area becomes a Russian province—an event which seems only too probable—it is certain that an exclusive tariff will be imposed, and it will cease to be an open market for this country. The same process may be applied to other and even more important provinces of the Chinese Empire, with still more serious consequences to the people of this country.

Influenced by these considerations, which gather increased weight from the lamentable occurrences that are not taking place in China, a certain number of gentlemen, members of Parliament, and others interested in the Far East have been prompted to form a China League. At a preliminary meeting held on June 25, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., in the chair, it was resolved to form a league on the above basis, and the following gentlemen were appointed an organising committee:—Messrs. Ernest W. Beckett, M.P., John Gretton, M.P., E. F. G. Hatch, M.P., D. Brymner Jones, M.P., E. A. Verburgh, M.P., R. M. Campbell, George Cayton, George Jamison, late Compt-General at Shanghai, Carl Meyer, Rev. C. Poyntz Sanderson. It was at the same time resolved that the various chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom should be approached with a view to securing their support and co-operation.

CHINA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following are the principal matters discussed in the House in connection with China, as brought by the English mail. Questions and answers dealing with more matters of fact already known here have been omitted.

THE CRISIS.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information to the effect of the statement made by Count von Bülow, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his circular note that up to June 10 the English Minister in Peking, in agreement with the late Baron von Ketteler, considered the personal safety of members of the Legations had been sufficiently secured by the measures already adopted; and could he state on what date Admiral Seymour was summoned to commence his march to Peking?

Mr. Brodrick: Guards for the Legations were sent for on May 27, and, although the position was not free from anxiety, the first intimation of imminent danger to the Legations is contained in a telegram from Sir C. Macdonald of June 4. He stated that the position was such that they might be besieged at any time, with the railway and telegraph lines cut, and he asked that should this happen, instructions might be sent to Admiral Seymour to concert measures for their relief, with the officers commanding the various squadrons at Taku. Her Majesty’s Government gave Admiral Seymour unfettered discretion on June 5 to act in concert with other Powers, and he landed a force on June 9. On June 10 Sir C. Macdonald telegraphed to Admiral Seymour urging an immediate advance, which had been, in fact, already commenced.

Mr. Dillon asked whether the despatch which had reached Her Majesty’s Government

purporting to come from the Emperor of China was handed to the Government by the Chinese Ambassador in the ordinary course, and when the Government would communicate the contents of that despatch to the House of Commons.

Mr. Brodrick: The despatch was received from the Chinese Minister in the ordinary course. It will be laid with the papers.

On the 17th, in answer to Mr. Maclean, Lord G. Hamilton said: Since I last replied to the hon. member’s inquiries on the subject (June 21 and 22) it has been decided to increase the strength of the force proceeding from India to China by about 6,000 men, which, with the exception of two batteries of artillery, entirely drawn from the native army. This raises the total number of troops withdrawn from the Indian Establishment of service in China and elsewhere to about 22,000. These movements have the full concurrence of the Viceroy. The provisional Commander-in-Chief in India is not a member of the Viceroy’s Executive Council, but he is the adviser of the Viceroy on military questions.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN’S CATHEDRAL.

August 19th, 10th Sunday after Trinity.
Matins (10 a.m.) Responses, Ferial: Psalms, Old Melody, Lawes and King. Te Deum, R. Smart in C.; Benedictus, Langdon in F.; Hymns 24 and 207; Kyrie, Garrett in D flat; Offertory Hymn, 156; Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Ferial: Psalms, Fussel, Battishill and Hayes; Magnificat, Fitz Herbert in E; Nunc Dimittis, Taylor in G; Hymns, 247, 12 and 205; Vesper Hymn, Steane; Voluntaries, Fantasia, Tours; Andante con moto, Mendelssohn.

ON SALE.

DEM. OCTAVO, p. 248, Price, 82.50.

WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

Published at HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office, and to be had from all Booksellers.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Article IX, Paragraph 3, of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following Shares have been forfeited:

10701-10800	12636-13185
11001-11085	14086-14785
11880-11885	15766-16085
12136-12235	

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2237]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES,
LIMITED.

IN accordance with Article VIII, Paragraph 3, of the Articles of Association of the Company, Interest at the rate of 10 per Annum is being charged on all unpaid Calls.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2238]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI
HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
Captain H. Kirchner, due here with the outward
German Mail about TUESDAY, 21st August,
will leave for the above places about 24 hours
after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2239]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR CEBU AND ILOILO.
THE Company's Steamship

"KAIPONG."

Captain Pennefather will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2240]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN AND QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargos to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 6th prox., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2243]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PARRAMATTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:-

From London, ex s.s. "Victoria and Sobrao".
From Malta, ex s.s. "Sunatra".
From Australia, ex s.s. "Britannia".

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. "Khandala and Pachinba".

From Madras, ex s.s. "Lodiana" and "Lindula".
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

A. M. MARSHALL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2198]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is now ready and contains:-

Leading Articles:-

The Crisis in North China.
The Peking Relief Force.
Education and Schools in Hongkong.

The Defence of Shanghai.

The Measures from Peking.
Names and the Rulers of China.
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Sanitary Board.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Supreme Court.

The Crisis in China.

Sailors and Soldiers Relief Fund.

The "Pioneer's" Trip down the Yangtze.

Presentation at the Soldiers' Club.

Macao.

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Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, 32.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2237]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction:
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 18th August, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.,
Belonging to Mr. J. BUTTERFIELD and others comprising:
DRAWING, DINING and BEDROOM FURNITURE, OVERMANTELLES, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS, BOOKS, CARPETS and RUGS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

One COTTAGE PIANO, One JINRICKSHA,

&c., &c., &c.,

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900. [2232]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON MONDAY,
the 20th August, 1900, at 3 P.M.,
on the Spot.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—
Inland Lot No. 910, Yaumati, divided into 17 Building Sites 50 feet deep and having a Frontage of 15 feet, bounded on the front by a public street 50 feet wide and at the back by a public lane 15 feet wide.

The above will be offered in 34 lots, each of which contains 750 sq. ft. and is suitable for the erection of one Chinese House.

Terms of Sale and full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1900. [2191]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. I. ROSE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1900. [2098]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 29th August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MOONEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2092]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Site.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Type Price.
1	No. 398	Shau-kwan Island Lot.	N. 45' S. 45' E. 50' W. 50'	9,250	12	450

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY,

the 21st August, at 3 P.M., on the Spot,
the remaining portion of Kowloon Island
Lot No. 349, containing approximately about
16,789 square feet.

The lot is exceptionally well situated, a few minutes journey from the Ferry, with a Frontage on the Cameron Road.

For full particulars apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1900. [2198]

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the Offices of the General Managers on MONDAY, September 3rd, and not on August 27th as originally advertised, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to August 15th, 1900.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1900. [2195]

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRY of SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, August 20th, to the 3rd September (both days inclusive), and not from August 13th to August 27th as previously advertised, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1900. [2196]

LEGAL NOTICE.

SOLICITOR, Ten Years' Practice in New South Wales, Australia, seeks ENGAGEMENT as MANAGING CLERK or otherwise.

Certificate produced on application to—

WILLIAM FITZHARDINGE,

Post Office, Hongkong.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation, by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Please address—

B. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. [2120]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

[Published by Special Arrangement.]

IN WHITE RAIMENT.

BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Purple and Blue Linen," "Who Fired the Wife," "Of Royal Blood," If Sinners Entice Thee," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER II.

THE THIRD FINGER.

The house was one of no mean order, and at glance at the rows of books showed them to be well-chosen, evidently the valued treasures of a studious man. Upon the writing-table was an electric reading lamp with green shade and a fine panel photograph of a handsome woman in a heavy silver frame. In the stationary rack upon the table the note-paper bore an embossed cipher surmounted by a coronet. The darkened room was cool and restful after the heat and sun-shine outside.

After a few moments the door re-opened, and there entered a very thin, pale-faced, slightly-built man of perhaps sixty, carefully dressed in clothes of rather antique cut. He threw out his chest in walking, and carried himself with stiff unbending hauteur. His dark eyes were small and sharp, and his clean-shaven face rendered his aquiline features the more pronounced.

"Good morning!" he said, greeting me in a thin squeaky voice. "I am very glad my servant found you at home."

"And I, too, am glad to be of service. If possible," I responded.

He motioned me to be seated, at the same time taking a chair behind his writing-table. Was I, I wondered, by design or by accident that in the position he had assumed his face remained in the deep shadow, while my countenance was within the broad ray of sunlight that came in between the blind and the window sash? There was something curious in his attitude, but what it was I could not determine.

"I called you in to-day, Doctor," he explained, resting his thin almost waxen hands upon the table, "not so much for medical advice as to have a chat with you."

"But the patient?" I observed. "Had I not better see her first, and chat afterwards?"

"No," he responded. "It is necessary that we should first understand one another perfectly."

I glanced at him, but his face was only a grey blotch in the deep shadow. Of his expression I could observe nothing. Who, I wondered, was this man?

"Then the patient is better, I presume?"

"Better, but still in a precarious condition," he replied, in a snapping voice. Then, after a moment's pause, he added in a more conciliatory tone: "I don't know, Doctor, whether you will agree with me, but I have a theory that just as every medical man and lawyer has his fee, so has every man his price."

"I scarcely follow you," I said, somewhat puzzled.

"I mean that every man, no matter what his station in life, is ready to perform services for another, provided the sum is sufficient in payment."

I smiled at his philosophy.

"There is a good deal in that," I remarked, "but, of course, there are exceptions."

"Are you one?" he inquired sharply, in a strange voice.

I hesitated. His question was curious. I could not see his object in such observations.

"I ask you a plain question," he repeated. "Are you one?"

"No," I answered frankly. "I'm not rich. Doctors are not usually a wealthy class. It is hard work and scanty gain in the medical profession."

"Then you admit that for a certain price you would be willing to perform a service?" he said bluntly.

"I don't admit anything of the kind," I laughed, not, however, without a feeling of indignation. He seemed to be a swaggerer—parvenu, perhaps—one of those men who, having made money quickly, believe that their gold can purchase everything.

"Well," he said, after a few moments' hesitation, during which time his pair of small black eyes were, I knew, fixed upon me, "I'll speak more plainly. Would you object, for instance, to taking a fee of five figures to-day?"

"A fee of five figures?" I repeated, puzzled. "I don't quite follow you."

"Five figures equal ten thousand pounds," said slowly, in a strange voice.

"A fee of five figures?" I repeated, puzzled. "For what?"

In an instant it flashed across my mind that the thin, grey-faced man before me was trying to suborn me to commit murder—that crime so easily committed by a doctor. The thought staggered me.

"The service I require of you is not a very difficult one," he answered, bending across the table in his earnestness. "You are young, a bachelor I presume, and enthusiastic in your honourable calling. Would not ten thousand pounds be of great use to you at this moment?"

I admitted that it would. What could I not do with such a sum, I reflected. I could buy a snug practice in some quiet country town, and thus realise my ideal of happiness. Ten thousand pounds! Was it not the biggest fee ever offered to any doctor for a single visit?

Again I asked him the nature of the service he demanded, but he cleverly evaded my inquiries.

"My suggestion will, I fear, strike you as curious," he added. "But in this matter there must be no hesitation on your part. It must be accomplished to-day."

"Then it is, I take it, a matter of life or death?"

There was a brief silence, broken only by the low ticking of the marble clock upon the mantel-shelf.

"Of death, rather than of life."

I held my breath. My countenance must have undergone a change, and this did not escape his observant eyes, for he added:

"Before we go further, I would ask you, Doctor, to regard this interview as strictly confidential."

"It shall be entirely as you wish," I stammered. The atmosphere of the room seemed suddenly oppressive; my head was in a whirl, and I wanted to get away from the presence of my tempter.

"Good!" he said, apparently reassured. "Then we can advance a step further. I observed just now that you were a bachelor, and you did not contradict me."

"I am a bachelor, and have no intention of marrying."

"Not for ten thousand pounds?" he inquired. "I've never yet met a woman whom I could love sufficiently," I told him quite plainly.

"But is your name so very valuable to you that you would hesitate to bestow it upon a woman for a single hour—even though you were a widower before sunset?" I echoed. "You speak in enigma. If you were plainer in your words I might comprehend your meaning."

"Briefly, my meaning is this," he said in a firm voice, after pausing, as though to gauge

my strength of character. "Upstairs in this house my daughter is ill—who is not confined to her bed but she is nevertheless dying. Two doctors have attended her through several weeks, and to-day, in consultation, have pronounced her beyond hope of recovery. Before being struck down by disease she fell hopelessly in love with a man whom I believed to be worthless—a man whose name they told me was synonymous with all that is evil in human nature. She was passionately fond of him, and her love very nearly resulted in a terrible tragedy. Through the weeks of her delirium she has constantly called his name. Her whole thoughts have been of him, and now, in these her last moments, I am filled with remorse that I did not endeavour to reclaim him and allow them to marry. He is no longer in England, otherwise I would unite them. The suggestion I have to make to you is that you should assume that man's place and marry my daughter."

"Marry her!" I gasped.

"Yes. Not being in possession of all her faculties, she will therefore not distinguish between her true lover and yourself. She will believe herself married to him, and her last moments will be rendered happy."

"I did not reply. The suggestion held me dumbfounded.

"I know that the proposal is a very extraordinary one," he went on, his voice trembling in deep earnestness, "but I make it to you in desperation. By my own ill-advised action and interference Beryl, my only child, is dying, and I am determined, if possible, to bring her to poor, unbalanced mind peace in these the last hours of her existence. My remorse is bitter, God knows! It is little that I can do in way of atonement, save to convince her of my forgive-

ness." His face, as he bent forward to me at the moment, came for the first time within the broad bar of sunlight that fell between us, and I saw how white and haggard it was. The countenance was no longer that of a haughty man, but of one rendered despatch.

"I fear that in this matter it is beyond my power to assist you," I said, stirring myself at last. Truth to tell, his proposal was so staggering that I inclined to the belief that he himself was not quite right in his mind. The curious light in his eyes aroused this suspicion.

"You will not help me?" he cried, starting up. "You will not assist in bringing happiness to my poor girl in her dying hour?"

"I will be no party to such a flagrant fraud as you propose," I responded quietly.

"The sum is not sufficient, eh? Well, I'll double it. Let us say twenty thousand?"

"And the marriage you suggest is, I presume, to be a mock one?"

"A mock one? No, a real and binding one—entirely legal," he responded. "A marriage in church."

"Would not a mock one be just as effective in the mind of the unfortunate young lady?" I suggested.

"No. There are reasons why a legal marriage should take place," he answered distinctly.

"And they are?"

"Ah! upon that point I regret that I cannot satisfy you," he answered. "Is not twenty thousand pounds sufficient to satisfy you, without asking questions?"

"But I cannot see how a legal marriage can take place," I queried. "There are surely formalities to be observed."

"Leave them all to me," he answered quickly. "Rest assured that I have overlooked no detail in this affair. A mock marriage would, of course, have been enough, but I instead that Beryl shall be legally wedded, and for the service rendered me by becoming her husband I am prepared to pay you twenty thousand pounds on the instant the ceremony is concluded."

Then unlocking a drawer in his writing-table he drew forth a large bundle of notes secured by an elastic band, which he held towards me, saying: "These are yours, if you care to accept my offer."

The bait was tempting. I had striven night and day, working in the squalid slums of cities and in the homes of the agricultural labourers, yet after seven years had been unable to save a single sovereign. The working man is better off than the humble practitioner.

I glanced at the thick square packet of crisp notes, and saw that each was for one hundred pounds. My eyes wandered to the Tempter's face. The look I saw there startled me. Was he actually the Devil in human guise?

He noticed the quick start I gave, and instantly his features relaxed into a smile.

"I cannot see what possible ground you have for scruples," he said. "To deceive a dying girl in order to render her last moments happy is surely admissible. Come, reader me this trifling service."

And thus he persuaded and coaxed me, tempting me with the money in his hand, to sell my name.

Reader, place yourself in my position for a single moment. I might, I reflected, slave through all my life and never become possessed of such a sum. I was not avaricious, far from it. Yet with twenty thousand pounds I could gain the zenith of my ambition and lead the quiet, even though sad, life that had so long been my ideal.

I strove to shut my ears to the persuasive words of the Tempter, but could not. The service was not a very great one, after all. The woman who was to be my wife was dying. In a few hours at most I should be free again, and our compact would remain for ever a secret.

The sight of that money—money with a curse upon it—money that had I known the truth I would have thrown into the grave and burned rather than suffer its contact with my hand—deceived me. Reader, can you wonder at it?

I was desperately in want of money, and throwing my natural caution and discretion to the winds, I yielded. Yes, I yielded.

The Tempter drew a distinct sigh of relief. His sinister face, so thin that I could trace the bones beneath the white, tightly-stretched skin, cringed in satisfaction, for he was now confident of his power over me. He had me irretrievably in his toils.

He tossed his notes carelessly back into the drawer, and locked it with the key upon his chain. Then glancing at the clock and raising his eyes, he said: "We must lose no time. All is prepared. Come with me."

My heart at that instant beat so loudly that its pulsations were audible. I was to sacrifice myself and wed an unknown bride in order to gain that packet of banknotes. Mine was indeed a strange position, yet held beneath the wings of the Tempter.

"Good!" he said, apparently reassured. "Then we can advance a step further. I observed just now that you were a bachelor, and you did not contradict me."

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"Briefly, my meaning is this," he said in a firm voice, after pausing, as though to gauge

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J. MacKenzie	PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	DAYLIGHT.
KASUGA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, 4 P.M.	FRIDAY, 24th Aug., at
KUTANI MARU	TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	
J. Thom	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO HAMA	SATURDAY, 25th Aug., at NOON.
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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Cole	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	EPIPEUS	Brit. str.	—	Day	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLACUS	Brit. str.	—	Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	IXION	Ger. str.	—	E. Prelm	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	WEIMAR	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Babot	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	ERNST SIMONE	Fren. str.	—	Durrande	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 27th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TEENKAI	Brit. str.	—	Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA MANILA	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. MacKenzie	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. STORE, &c.	MARIE	Ger. str.	—	Y. Binzer	CAELLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ERNEST SIMONE	Brit. str.	—	Braun	CAELLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TEENKAI	Fren. str.	—	Jager	CAELLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 30th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sachs	CAELLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ERNEST SIMONE	Brit. str.	—	G. Costanzo	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On or about 16th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	FLANZ FELDINAND	Aus. str.	—	W. E. Craven	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On or about 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	RICHMOND CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	J. Ekstrand	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	—	O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 26th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENECK	Brit. str.	—	W. Watt	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 1st Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA	OLYMPIA	Jap. str.	—	Anderson	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA	ERNEST SIMONE	Brit. str.	—	E. Wilson Haswell	PACIFIC MAIL S. CO.	On 29th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	O. & O. S. S. CO.	On 25th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON, &c.	BAEUMAR	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Babot	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CITY OF R. DE JANEIRO	Amer. str.	—	J. Thom	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MOJI, &c.	ROBINA	Brit. str.	—	C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, &c.	ROHILLA	Brit. str.	—	E. G. Andrews	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN DIEGO, &c., VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TSINAN	Jap. str.	—	E. Street	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KAWAGA MARU	Brit. str.	—	R. H. Kirchner	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ALBIE	Brit. str.	—	T. Ogata	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	MUNCHEN	Brit. str.	—	S. Atkins	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
GERMAN COLONIAL & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ROSETTA	Brit. str.	—	W. Weigall	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI & KOBE	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Ramsay	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI & KOBE	ROHILLA	Brit. str.	—	Anderson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
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For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1900.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain A. Ramsey, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN,"

Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DAEWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON."

Captain Anderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the Steamers of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KASUGA MARU"

(3,800 tons gross, Captain E. W. Haswell), will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

This ship is specially constructed for service in the Tropics and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Return tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1900.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI,"

Captain W. E. Craven, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th August.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT.

MAURITIUS, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 27th August, 1900,

at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Durand, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marcella, and accepted in transit through Marcella for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 26th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Com-

pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"RICHMOND CASTLE"

will be despatched for the above port on or about the 25th August, and will be followed by the Steamship

"AFRIDI"

on or about the 3rd September, and the Steamship

"MARIA DE LARRINAGA."

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1900.

[2054]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai)

Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Sept. 1,

land Sea, Yokohama at NOON.

GAELIC (via Shanghai)

Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Sept. 27,

land Sea, Yokohama at NOON.

DOEIC (via Shanghai)

Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Oct. 23,

land Sea, Yokohama at NOON.

CHINA (via Shanghai)

Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 13,

land Sea, Yokohama at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "COPIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1900, at NOON.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of

the United States or Canada. Rates and par-

ticulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or

vice versa) within one year, will be allowed dis-

count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not

apply to through fares from China and Japan to

Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received at the

Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-

vious to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1900.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

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United States should be sent to the Company

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The City of Rio de Janeiro, with the American Mail, dated 19th July, left Shanghai on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The Coptic, with the American mail, dated 27th ult., left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

V.O.B.	PER	DAY AND HOUR
Haihung		Saturday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe		Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tunicorin (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Saturday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the Mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration, 10.00 A.M.
Malta		Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Franz Ferdinand		Papers, 10.30 A.M.
Rosetta		Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Sungkian		Saturday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Saikong		Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Lewooon		Saturday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Meditura Maru		Saturday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Banca		Monday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
Loongyang		Tuesday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
Diamante		Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tunicorin (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO		Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Manila		Letters, 11.00 A.M.
C. of R. de Janeiro		Saturday, 23rd,
Empress of India		Registration, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

TO-DAY.
Meeting of Shareholders of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, City Hall, noon.
Sale, Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2:30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

FRIDAY, 17th August.

ON LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer 2/0 Bank Bills, on demand 2/0 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/0 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/0 Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0

ON PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand 2/54 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/59

ON GERMANY.— On demand 2/97

ON NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand 4/12 Credits, 60 days' sight 5/4

ON BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer 15/1 Bank, on demand 15/1

ON CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer 15/1 Bank, on demand 15/1

ON SHANGHAI.— Bank, at sight 7/1 Private, 30 days' sight 7/2

ON YOKOHAMA.— On demand 1 p.c.p.m.

ON MANILA.— On demand 24 p.c.p.m.

ON SINGAPORE.— On demand 3 p.c.p.m.

ON BATAVIA.— On demand 12/1

ON HAIPHONG.— On demand 34 p.c.p.m.

ON SAIGON.— On demand 3 p.c.p.m.

ON BANGKOK.— On demand 60

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate 9.83

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 52

BAE SILVER, per oz 25/1

OPIUM.

Quotations are:— Allow'd net to 1 catty. Malwa New 8880 to 8890 per picul. Malwa Old 8900 to 8910 " " Malwa Older 8930 to 8940 " " P. Paper-wrapped 8870 to — Persian fine quality 8910 to — Persian extra fine 8950 to — Patna New 8937 to — per chest. Patna Old 81/20 " " Bonanza New 8935 " " Bonanza Old 8 — "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 26th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 23rd morning, the 14th inst.

The T. K. K. steamer *America Maru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 11th instant.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 11th instant.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The Imperial German Mail steamer *Prenzlau*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd July, left Singapore on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 21st inst., at daylight.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Weimar* left Kobe via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Foochow on Monday, the 13th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday, 16th inst., and left at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 18th inst.

MECHANIC STEAMERS.
The N. P. steamer *Braemar* has arrived at Yokohama, and sailed for this port on the 18th inst.

The N. P. steamer *Glenogle* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 9th inst.

The O. S. S. steamer *Machan* left Singapoore at noon on the 14th inst. and is due in Mongkong on the 18th inst.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Bank—		(\$300), sales.
Hongkong & Sh. Co.	\$125	(\$300), prem.
China & Japan, ordy.	24	21
Do, deferred	21	23 5s.
Nat'l Bank of China		
A. Shares	23	22 1/2, buyers
B. Shares	23	22 1/2, buyers
Foun. Shares	23	22 1/2, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.		51/2, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.		\$10, sales & buyers
China Prov. L. & M.		\$10, sales & buyers
Coca Sugar	\$100	\$110, sales & buyers
Cotton Mills		
Ewo	100	110, 5s.
International	100	110, 5s.
Lau Kung Mow	100	110, 5s.
Soyches	100	110, 5s.
Yankong	100	110, 5s.
Hongkong	100	224, sales
Dairy Farm	86	84 1/2
Fenwick & Co. Goo.	235	248,
Green Island Cement	80	80,
H. & C. Bakery	80	80,
Hongkong & C. Gas	110	107, sales & buyers
Hongkong Electric	80	80, sellers
H. J. L. Tramways	100	110, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	80	80, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	80	80, o. s., 80, n. s.
Hongkong Poole	80	80, 50, sellers
H. & W. Dock	120	110, p. prem., — (\$700), sales
Insurance		
Castrol	850	831, sellers
China Fins	840	820, sellers & sellers
China Traders	850	837, sellers
Hongkong Fire	850	828, sellers
North-China	225	216, sellers
Straits	820	815,
Yangtze	840	824, sellers
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land Inv.	800	810, buyers
Humphreys Estate	800	811, sellers
Woolton Land & B.	800	824, sellers
West Point Building	800	840, buyers
Sugars	800	800,
Mining		
Charbonnages	250	250, buyers
Ge. Estn. & C. Donina	80	80, 10 cents, sellers
Do, Preference	81	80, 40 cents, sellers
Jejuho	84	84, buyers
Queen's Mines Ld.	250	250, 15 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A. & B.	85	85, sales
Punjabis	84	822, sellers
Do, Performance	81	81,
Rubber	100	100, sellers
New Anony Dock	863	821, sellers
Stonawhip Coys.		
China and Manila	850	855, old sellers
China Mutual Pref.	210	210, buyers
China Ordinary	85	85, 6s., buyers
Do	85	85, 6s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	850	840, buyers
H. & C. Transport and Trading Co.	210	210, buyers
Star Ferry	810	818, sales & abys.
Tebau Planting Co.	85	85, 50, sellers
United Asbestos	84	84, 50, sellers
P.	80	80,
WANCHAI Warehouse	873	873, buyers
Watkins, Ld.	810	810,
Watson & Co., A. S.	810	815, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	85	85, buyers.

Hongkong, 17th August.

VISITORS AT HOTELS

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. J. H. Atkin	Mr. G. C. Hammel
Mr. Angus	Mr. John
Mr. W. S. Bailey	Mr. Morton Jones and child
Capt. and Mrs. Bancroft	Mr. & Mrs. O. M. D. Bell
Mr. Black	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Kent
Capt. J. A. Broomehead	Mr. & Mrs. K. K. King
Mr. H. D. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Lewis
Dr. & Mrs. F. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Long
Mr. J. S. Colson	Mr. & J. Y. Maynard
Mr. Chas. Crane	Mr. & W. J. Nowland
Mr. B. de St. Croix	Mr. Van Nierop
Mr. P. C. Denroche	Mr. R. D. Orusby
Mr. G. M. Discobro	Mr. E. O. Diss
Mr. W. Clement Drew	Mr. E. Orr
Miss Drury	Capt. S. G. Orr
Mr. A. H. Duffler	Mr. W. Parry
Mr. N. G. Evans	Dr. Denton E. Peters
Mr. H. G. Fisher	Mr. A. H. Pot
Licut.-Com. Florins	Mr. W. H. Purcell
Mr. J. C. Fremont	Mr. S. J. Robbins
H. & C. Bakery	Mr. J. C. Simmins
Mr. E. J. Gillings	Mr. D. A. Smith
Mr. C. Glover	Mr. G. R. Stevens
Capt. Goldard	Mr. G. H. Stewart
Mr. F. J. Hallard	Mr. J. Thompson & tw.
Mr. and Mrs. J. D.	children
Mr. H. J. Hawkins	Mr. F. W. Watts
Mr. Whitall & child	Mr. J. W. White
Mr. F. Hobden	Miss & Miss White
Mr. Thos. Howard	Liont. and Mrs. Bagwell Wild

PEAK

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. Andrew Beattie	Mr. Arthur R. Leake
Mr. J. W. C. Bowmer	Mr. J. E. Lee
Mr. H. F. Brayne	Mr. C. Gordon Mackie
Mr. D. E. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm</